

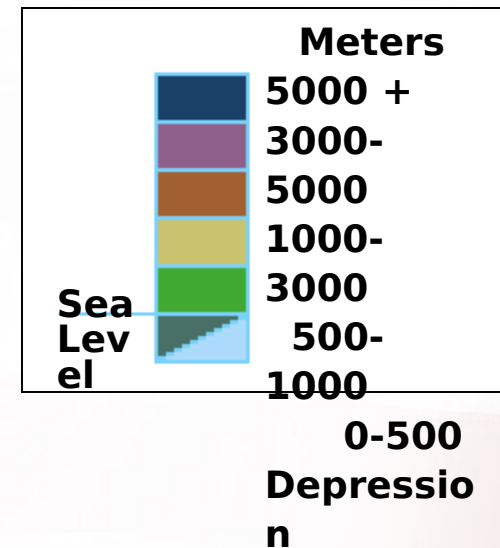
# Mali



- **Government is a republic**

# Mali: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate



**Subtropical to arid; hot and dry February to June; rainy, humid, and mild June to November; cool and dry November to February**

**Terrain:**

***lowest point:* Senegal River 23 m**  
***highest point:* Hombori Tondo 1,155 m**

# Mali: Environmental Issues

- Air
  - Most air pollution due to localized burning of fuel, charcoal, wood, and brush (both deliberate and non-deliberate).
  - Contaminants from these sources include oxides of nitrogen and sulfur, particulates, and ozone.
  - Hot harmattan winds contribute to air contamination with dust and other particulate matter.
- Soil
  - Localized to specific areas surrounding industrial facilities and waste disposal sites.
  - Significant exposure to contaminants in soil is unlikely in the absence of wind-blown dust, active digging, or migration of contaminants from soil into ground water.
  - Usually presents a low risk to human health.

# Mali: Environmental Issues

- Food
  - In rural areas, empty pesticide containers reportedly are reused to store food products for the public.
  - Food may also be contaminated with industrial particulates, chemicals from soil, pesticides, fertilizers, and fecal pathogens.
- Water
  - Untreated municipal sewage
  - Industrial discharges in some waters
  - Excessive use of agricultural chemicals-carbamate, organochlorine, and organophosphate pesticides contaminates some water.
  - Ground and surface water near gold mines can contain levels of cyanide greater than US EPA standards.

# Mali: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
  - Water contaminated with raw sewage
  - Runoff containing fecal pathogens.



# Mali: Diseases of Operational Importance

- **Highest risk** country
- Diseases of greatest risk
  - Food and Waterborne Diseases: Bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A, protozoal diarrhea and Typhoid/paratyphoid fever
  - Vector-borne Diseases: Malaria
  - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B
  - Water-contact Diseases: Schistosomiasis
  - Respiratory Diseases: Meningococcal meningitis

# Mali: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
  - Food and waterborne Diseases: Brucellosis, Cholera, Hepatitis E
  - Vector-borne Diseases: Boutonneuse fever (Mediterranean spotted fever), Chikungunya, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Dengue fever, Leishmaniasis, Rift Valley fever, Sindbis (Ockelbo) virus, Gambiense trypanosomiasis (African), Murine typhus (flea-borne), West Nile fever and Yellow fever
  - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Gonorrhea and Chlamydia.
  - Water-contact Diseases: Leptospirosis
  - Respiratory Diseases: Tuberculosis
  - Soil-contact: Lassa Fever
  - Animal-contact: Anthrax, Q-Fever and Rabies